

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the Office action mailed May 10, 2005 is requested in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

Special Circumstances

The Examiner asked applicant to point out any material information from co-pending applications listed as parents to the instant application if the criteria for materiality applies and if the examination record provides reason for applicant to believe that the Examiner has not considered such information. Applicant has previously identified applications and believes that identification satisfies the duty of disclosure. Applicant is also attaching an updated list of applications and patents to this document. The Examiner is requested to inform applicant if further information is needed.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. 102(b)

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 8, 20, 21 and 27 under 35 USC 102(b) as anticipated by Lokey (US Patent 3,785,230). That rejection is traversed.

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Claims 1 and 8 in the present application require a brake mechanism that "includes at least one brake pawl configured to pivot into the teeth of the blade." Lokey does not disclose that limitation and therefore cannot anticipate the claims. Instead, Lokey discloses a hand-held circular saw with cam brake members 24 that pivot against the side of the blade, and a table saw with a rubber brake block 125 that slides into the teeth of the blade. Neither embodiment includes a brake pawl that

pivots into the teeth of the blade. The Examiner says that cam brake members 24 are “capable of pivoting into the blade and the teeth of the blade depending upon the size of the blade.” (Office action, 10.) However, nothing in Lokey teaches or suggests using a smaller blade so that the cam brake members can pivot into the teeth. To the contrary, the spacing between the cam brake members in Lokey is too narrow to accommodate the kerf of the teeth, as shown in Figure 4 of Lokey, so a smaller blade could not spin between the cam brake members because the teeth would hit the cam brake members. Thus, claims 1 and 8 are not anticipated by Lokey.

Claim 8 also specifies that the brake pawl is “self locking against the blade upon contact with the teeth.” Claims 20 and 21 recite a brake pawl configured “to pivot tightly into, and bind against, the teeth to stop the movement of the cutting tool.” Claim 21 further specifies that “the brake pawl is configured to be pulled into binding engagement with the cutting tool by the teeth of the cutting tool.” Claim 27 requires “brake pawl means for pivoting into the teeth of the blade.” Lokey fails to disclose these limitations and therefore does not anticipate these claims.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

The Examiner alternatively rejected claims 1, 8, 20, 21 and 27 as obvious under 35 USC 103(a) in light of Lokey combined with Gaines (US Patent 5,052,255) or Harkness (US Patent 4,090,345). The Examiner says Gaines and Harkness show “that it is old and well known in the art to use braking pawls that pivot into teeth-like rotating discs for the purpose of positively stopping the rotating of the cutting tool.” (Office action, 11). Therefore, according to the Examiner, it would have been obvious to modify

Lokey to include brake pawls that pivot into the teeth of the blade. That rejection is traversed.

First, Gaines and Harkness fail to show or suggest a brake pawl configured to pivot into the teeth of a blade. Instead, they simply show ratchet wheels and pawls used to stop reels or discs from spinning. Pivoting a brake pawl into the teeth of a blade is different than moving a pawl against a ratchet wheel because the teeth of the blade are designed to cut while a ratchet wheel simply presents an abutment surface for the pawl to contact. Accordingly, none of the references disclose a brake pawl configured to pivot into the teeth of a blade and therefore the references cannot establish obviousness. MPEP 2143.03 (all claim limitations must be taught or suggested).

Additionally, “[i]f [the] proposed modification would render the prior art invention being modified unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, then there is no suggestion or motivation to make the proposed modification.” MPEP 2143.01 (citing In re Gordon, 733 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984)). The cam brake members disclosed in Lokey that pivot into the side of a blade are intended for repeated use. Modifying those members to pivot into the teeth of the blade, as suggested by the Examiner, would render the members incapable of repeated use because the teeth would damage the members. Moreover, the spacing between the cam brake members disclosed in Lokey is too narrow to accommodate the kerf of the teeth, as shown in Figure 4 of Lokey and as discussed above, so using a smaller blade with those members would render the saw inoperable. Accordingly, there is no suggestion or motivation to make the proposed modification.

Claim 8 also specifies that the brake pawl is "self locking against the blade upon contact with the teeth." Claims 20 and 21 require a brake pawl configured to "bind against" the teeth of the blade. None of the references disclose a pawl that is self-locking upon contact with the teeth of the blade or that is configured to bind against the teeth of a blade. The cam brake members and rubber brake block in Lokey's embodiments, and the pawls and ratchet wheels in Gaines and Harkness, do not bind against the teeth of the blade. Claim 21 further specifies that "the brake pawl is configured to be pulled into binding engagement with the cutting tool by the teeth of the cutting tool." None of the references disclose any brake pawl configured to be pulled into binding engagement by the teeth of the cutting tool. These are additional reasons claims 20 and 21 are not obvious in light of the cited references. MPEP 2143.03 (all claim limitations must be taught). The Examiner, however, says the cam brake members in Lokey rotate in the same direction as the blade and therefore rotation of the blade causes the brake pawls to bind against the blade. (Office action, 11.) But claims 8, 20 and 21 all require some type of self-locking or binding caused by pivoting into contact with the *teeth* of the blade. This is different than contacting the side of the blade because the teeth will typically cut into the pawl and thereby positively engage the pawl to cause the pawl to self-lock or bind against the blade. The side of the blade, in contrast, will not positively engage the pawl.

Applicant also explained in a prior amendment that Lokey fails to provide any teaching, suggestion or motivation to modify its saws to include a brake pawl configured to pivot into the teeth of a blade because Lokey discloses other systems to stop the blade, because Lokey does not say how to modify his systems to pivot a brake pawl into

the teeth of the blade, because Lokey fails to express any reason to pivot a brake pawl into the teeth of a blade and because there is no need to modify Lokey's systems to pivot a brake pawl into the teeth of the blade. That explanation is relevant to the present rejection and therefore is incorporated herein by reference.

The Examiner rejected claims 2-4 as obvious under 35 USC 103(a) in light of Lokey combined with Gaines or Harkness. Claims 2-4 require a brake pawl made of plastic, metal or aluminum, respectively, and the Examiner says it would have been obvious to make a brake pawl from any of those materials "because it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice." (Office action, 11). That rejection is traversed because there is no teaching in any cited reference to pivot a brake pawl made of plastic, metal or aluminum into the teeth of a spinning blade, and it would be counterintuitive to do so because those materials typically damage the blade when they contact the teeth. Specifically, those materials typically bend a tooth or a tooth becomes embedded in the material. Additionally, one would likely think that a blade would cut through plastic without stopping, and one would likely think that a blade could bounce off or not cut into metal or aluminum. It was only through experimentation that these materials were learned to be effective. Thus, without some express teaching, suggestion or motivation in the prior art to select these materials, it would not have been obvious to do so. In fact, the only teaching in the cited references is Lokey's disclosure of sliding a rubber block linearly into the teeth of the blade, and the use of a soft material like rubber teaches away from using harder materials such as plastic, metal or aluminum.

The Examiner rejected claims 5-7 as obvious under 35 USC 103(a) in light of Lokey combined with Gaines or Harkness and Baur (US Patent 3,695,116). That rejection is traversed. Claims 5-7 all depend from claim 1 and are not obvious for the same reasons that claim 1 is not obvious.

Claims 5-7 further require "a spring configured to urge the brake pawl into the teeth of the blade" and a brake pawl that "includes at least one engagement member adapted to be engaged by the spring to position the spring relative to the brake pawl." The Examiner says it would have been obvious to replace the solenoid of Lokey with the spring and shear pins of Baur, and that the structure in Lokey that positions the solenoid is the required engagement member. First, it is not obvious to replace Lokey's solenoids with the spring and shear pins of Baur because Lokey's solenoids are intended for repeated uses while Baur's actuator is not, and because Baur's actuator is designed to collapse, not expand, so there would be no way for that actuator to move the brake pawl into the blade, as explained in a prior amendment. Second, none of the cited references disclose a brake pawl with an engagement member adapted to be engaged by the spring to position the spring relative to the brake pawl.

Claim 7 depends from claim 5 and also requires a restraining mechanism and a brake pawl that includes "a mounting structure for connecting the restraining mechanism to the brake pawl." The claim specifies that the mounting structure is spaced apart from the engagement member recited in claim 5. None of the cited references disclose the engagement member or the spaced-apart relationship of the mounting structure to the engagement member.

The Examiner rejected claim 9 as obvious under 35 USC 103(a) in light of Lokey combined with Gaines or Harkness. The Examiner says it would be obvious to modify Lokey to include a brake pawl with a tooth-engaging portion formed of metal because selecting metal is simply a matter of design choice. (Office action, 13-14.) That rejection is traversed for the reasons given previously, namely, there is no teaching in any cited reference to make a tooth-contacting brake pawl out of metal, and it would be counterintuitive to do so because a brake pawl with a tooth-engaging portion made of metal would typically damage the blade when it contacted the teeth. As stated previously, the only related teaching in the cited references is Lokey's disclosure of sliding a rubber block into the teeth of the blade, but the use of a soft material like rubber teaches away from using a harder material like metal.

The Examiner rejected claim 17 as obvious under 35 USC 103(a) in light of Lokey combined with Gaines or Harkness and DeWoody (US Patent 4,560,033). The Examiner says it would be obvious to modify Lokey to include a metal braking component with ridges adapted to bite into the cutting tool. (Office action, 14-15.) That rejection is traversed for the reasons given concerning claim 9. The rejection is further traversed because the DeWoody reference is non-analogous art given that it concerns wheelchairs, not woodworking equipment, and given that it does not concern itself with the issues addressed by applicant's claims. Additionally, nothing in the cited references shows or suggests a braking component with ridges adapted to bite into a cutting tool. The brake components in Lokey and DeWoody both rub against a surface; they do not bite into a cutting tool. Because the cited references fail to teach or suggest this claim limitation, the references cannot by themselves support a conclusion of obviousness.

The MPEP expressly says: "To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art." MPEP §2143.03 (citations omitted).

Applicant previously submitted a Declaration of Stephen F. Gass setting forth evidence that there has been a long-felt but unsatisfied need for safer saws and that saws constructed as set forth in the pending claims have the potential to significantly reduce the severity of these injuries. Since the submission of that declaration, approximately 825 saws constructed as set forth in applicant's claims have been shipped to consumers, and those saws have saved the hands or fingers of approximately 14 different persons. These are people that likely would have otherwise suffered severe lacerations or amputations. In each of those instances, the saw included an aluminum brake pawl that pivoted into the teeth of the blade to stop the blade from spinning. This is clear evidence that saws constructed as set forth in the current claims are beginning to satisfy the long-felt need for safer saws.

(See, Supplemental Declaration of Dr. Stephen F. Gass, submitted herewith.)

Also since the submission of that declaration, the technology which is the basis for the currently pending claims has won additional awards from the woodworking industry, including the 2005 Sequoia Award from the Association of Woodworking & Furnishings Suppliers for leadership in ergonomics and safety, and the 2005 Readers' Choice award from the publication *Woodshop News* for a new machine that has significantly increased productivity or quality of work. The technology has also continued to be the subject of extensive media coverage, including the following: *Inc.* magazine, July 2005; *Consumer Electronics CE Lifestyles* magazine, July 2005; *Fortune Small*

Business magazine, June 2005; *Electronic Design magazine*, June 2005; *CAM Magazine* (published by the Construction Association of Michigan), June 2005; *Woodshop News magazine*, June 2005; and HGTV *American Home 2005* television show, January-February, 2005. The technology is also the subject of the following upcoming television shows; DIY Network *DIY Tools and Techniques* television show, scheduled to air August 24, 2005; and the PAX network *The Men's Room* television show expected to air later this year. All of this is compelling evidence that applicant's claims are non-obvious. (See, Supplemental Declaration of Dr. Stephen F. Gass.)

The Examiner, however, criticized the prior declaration by saying it failed to set forth facts regarding the instant claims, it was not commensurate in scope with the claims, and there was no nexus between the present claims and the evidence. Applicant disagrees. The currently pending claims concern brake pawls that pivot or move into the teeth of a blade, and that is one of the features that contributes to the success of the new safety technology, as Dr. Gass explained in his prior declaration. As stated above, saws constructed as set forth in the currently pending claims have now saved the hands and/or fingers of approximately 14 different people because those saws included brake pawls as claimed. That is a direct nexus to the present claims. Also, many magazines have specifically mentioned that a brake pawl pivots or moves into the teeth of a blade and those statements further establish a direct nexus to the present claims. (See, Supplemental Declaration of Dr. Stephen F. Gass.)

Double Patenting

The Examiner made several double patenting rejections, each of which is addressed below.

1. Application Number 09/929,227 in view of Lokey.

The Examiner provisionally rejected claims 1-8, 20, 21 and 27 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting in view of claims 1-20 from co-pending application 09/929,227 combined with Lokey. That rejection is traversed. Claims 2, 5, 8, 13-18 and 20 from the co-pending application have been cancelled without prejudice so the rejection based on those claims is moot. As to the remaining co-pending claims, none of them recite a brake pawl configured to pivot into the teeth of a blade and Lokey fails to show or suggest such a configuration, as explained above. Therefore, this provisional double patenting rejection should be withdrawn.

2. Application Number 09/929,227.

The Examiner provisionally rejected claim 9 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting in view of claims 1-20 from co-pending application 09/929,227. That rejection is traversed. As stated, claims 2, 5, 8, 13-18 and 20 from the co-pending application have been cancelled without prejudice so the rejection based on those claims is moot. As to the remaining co-pending claims, none of them recite a brake pawl with a tooth engaging portion formed from metal, as required by claim 9. Claim 9 also recites a brake pawl that "binds against the teeth of the cutting tool," and the cited co-pending claims do not disclose that limitation. Therefore, this provisional double patenting rejection should be withdrawn.

3. Application Number 10/215,929 in view of Lokey.

The Examiner provisionally rejected claims 1-8, 20, 21 and 27 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting in view of claims 1-20 from co-pending application 10/215,929 combined with Lokey. That rejection is traversed, but is now moot because the cited co-pending application has gone abandoned.

4. Application Number 10/215,929.

The Examiner provisionally rejected claim 9 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting in view of claims 1-20 from co-pending application 10/215,929. That rejection is traversed, but is now moot because the cited co-pending application has gone abandoned.

5. Application Number 10/785,361.

The Examiner provisionally rejected claims 1-7, 9, 20 and 27 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting in view of claims 1-20 from co-pending application 10/785,361. This rejection is traversed because a two-way test for obviousness should have been applied.

Section 804(II)(B)(1)(b) from the MPEP explains:

[W]here, through no fault of the applicant, the claims in a later filed application issue first, an obvious-type double patenting rejection is improper, in the absence of a two-way obviousness determination, because the applicant does not have complete control over the rate of progress of a patent application through the Office.

This rule is taken from the case of In re Braat, 937 F.2d 589, 19 USPQ2d 1289 (Fed. Cir. 1991). In that case, the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences affirmed an obviousness-type double patenting rejection of an earlier-filed application in view of a commonly-assigned but later-filed patent. Both the application and the patent concerned

optical record carriers such as CDs. The Board applied a one-way test for obviousness and determined that the claims at issue from the earlier-filed application were obvious in light of claims from the later-filed patent. The Federal Circuit reversed and explained that a two-way test should have been applied because the two applications could not have been filed together as one, because it was not applicant's fault that the later-filed application issued first, and because the later-filed claims were not obvious in light of the earlier-filed claims. Id. at 594, 19 USPQ2d at 1293. The court explained that the rationale behind the application of the two-way test "is that an applicant (or applicants), who files applications for basic and improvement patents should not be penalized by the rate of progress of the applications through the PTO, a matter over which the applicant does not have complete control." Id. at 593, 19 USPQ2d at 1292 (citing 3 D. Chisum, *Patents*, §9.03[2][c] (1990), and the following cases: In re Borah, 345 F.2d 1009, 148 USPQ 213 (CCPA 1966), In re Stanley, 214 F.2d 151, 102 USPQ 234 (CCPA 1954), In re Calvert, 97 F.2d 638, 38 USPQ 184 (CCPA 1938), Thomson-Houston Elec. Co. v. Elmira & Horseheads Ry. Co., 71 F. 396 (2d Cir.), cert. denied 163 U.S. 685, 16 S.Ct. 1201, 41 L.Ed.2d 315 (1896), Thomson-Houston Elec. Co. v. Ohio Brass Co., 80 F. 712 (6th Cir. 1897)).

The case of In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998), further explains when a two-way test applies. In Berg, the Federal Circuit affirmed a one-way double patenting rejection of genus claims in light of nearly identical species claims. The claims concerned a method of preparing abrasive particles for use as an abrasive grit. The genus and species claims were the subject of two separate applications filed the same day. The species claims issued first and the Patent Office

applied a one-way test to reject the genus claims in light of the species claims. The court affirmed the double patenting rejection and the application of the one-way test because Berg could have filed all the claims in a single application but instead chose to file two separate applications on the same day. *Id.* at 1433, 46 USPQ2d at 1230.

Even though Berg affirmed the application of the one-way test, the court recognized that the two-way test applies when a later-filed improvement patent issues before an earlier-filed basic invention. Specifically, the court distinguished Braat by saying: “*Braat* ... emphasized the more typical scenario in which, despite common inventive entities, the two-way test applied: ‘when a later-filed improvement patent issues before an earlier filed basic invention.’” *Id.* at 1434, 46 USPQ2d at 1230 (quoting In re Braat, 937 F.2d at 593, 19 USPQ2d at 1292, emphasis added in Berg). The court in Berg also said the “essential concern” behind the two-way test “was to prevent rejections for obviousness-type double patenting when the applicants filed first for a basic invention and later for an improvement, but, through no fault of the applicants, the PTO decided the applications in reverse order of filing, rejecting the basic application although it would have been allowed if the applications had been decided in the order of their filing.” *Id.* at 1432, 46 USPQ2d at 1229. These statements confirm that the two-way test applies when a later-filed improvement patent issues before an earlier-filed application through no fault of applicant.

The situation in the present application is the same as in Braat and as described in Berg, and therefore, the two-way test for obviousness should apply. The present application was filed before the cited application and it is not applicant’s fault that the

cited application will likely issue first. Also, the cited claims from the later-filed application are not obvious in light of the earlier-filed claims.

In determining whether a two-way test is appropriate, it should be noted that normal prosecution of an application does not constitute delay by applicant. The two-way test applies if the administrative process, and not some action taken by the applicant, delayed issuance of the first-filed application until after issuance of the later-filed application. In re Berg, 140 F.3d at 1437, 46 USPQ2d at 1233. If the delay was no fault of applicants, or in other words, if applicant did not take some action to delay the issuance of the first application, then the Patent Office (i.e., the administrative process) is responsible for the delay. However, if applicant took some action to delay the issuance of the first application until after the second patent issues, then a one-way test may be appropriate. Id.

The cases of Braat and Berg illustrate this point. In Braat the Federal Circuit applied the two-way test because it was “not [applicant’s] fault that the combination claims in the [subsequent] patent issued first.” Braat, 937 F.2d at 594, 19 USPQ2d at 1293. Applicant did not act to delay the issuance of the first application. In Berg the Federal Circuit did not decide whether there was delay, but gave the following examples of how an applicant could delay the issuance of a first-filed application: “filing the genus claims long after the species claims even though the two were invented at nearly the same time or the genus claims were invented first, or by filing numerous continuations in the genus application while failing to respond substantively to PTO Office actions.” In re Berg, 140 F.3d at 1434 n.6, 46 USPQ2d at 1231 n.6 (citing In re Emert, 124 F.3d 1458, 1461, 44 USPQ2d 1149, 1152 (Fed. Cir. 1997)).

The present application is similar to Braat because applicant did not act to delay the issuance of the first application. The present application was filed first, before the cited application. Also, the present application is not the result of multiple continuation applications, and applicant has responded substantively and promptly to each Office action. Thus, none of the acts identified in Berg by which an applicant may delay prosecution are found in the present application.

It may be that claims in a later-filed application issue before claims in an earlier-filed application simply because more time is required to determine the patentability of the earlier-filed claims. Any such delay, however, is not applicant's fault; rather, it is simply the result of the administrative process. The Federal Circuit recognized in Braat, 937 F.2d at 593, 19 USPQ2d at 1292, that applicant "should not be penalized by the rate of progress of the applications through the PTO," and therefore, any delay resulting from the administrative process is properly credited to the Patent Office.

For all these reasons, a two-way obviousness test should be applied. Under that test, the present double patenting rejection is improper and should be withdrawn because the cited claims include limitations that distinguish and are not obvious over the relevant claims in the present application.

Applicant also points out that the policy behind an obviousness-type double patenting rejection is “to prevent an unjustified extension of the term of the right to exclude granted by a patent by allowing a second patent claiming an obvious variant of the same invention to issue to the same owner later.” In re Berg, 140 F.3d at 1431-1432, 46 USPQ2d at 1229. This is not a concern in the present application because

patent term is now measured from the filing date rather than the issue date. 35 USC 154(a)(2).

Applicant further points out that this double patenting rejection of earlier-filed claims is inconsistent with the practice of filing continuation-in-part applications. The rejection, if correct, would mean that a subsequent invention comprising A, B and C could be the basis for a double patenting rejection of a previous invention comprising only A and B even though the subsequent invention could not have been included in the prior application because it had not yet been invented and even though the claims to the subsequent invention could not be added to the earlier application because those claims would constitute new matter. The result would be to unfairly limit the ability of an inventor to file applications on subsequent inventions, which is contrary to the ruling of Braat discussed above.

This double patenting rejection also results in unequal treatment under the patent laws. Specifically, this double patenting rejection prevents applicant from receiving separate patents to genus and species inventions simply because one application includes claims that dominate claims in the other application, even though others could obtain separate patents. For example, if a third party invented the machine described in the cited claims instead of applicant, then both applicant and the third party could patent their respective inventions without receiving a double patenting rejection even though the claims to the genus would dominate the claims to the species. If unrelated parties can file separate applications to genus and species claims without invoking a double patenting rejection, then a single party should be able to do likewise.

6. Application Number 10/785,361 in view of Lokey.

The Examiner provisionally rejected claims 8 and 21 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting in view of claims 1-20 from co-pending application 10/785,361 combined with Lokey. This rejection is traversed because a two-way test for obviousness should have been applied, as explained above, and because Lokey fails to disclose a brake pawl configured to be self-locking upon contact with the teeth of a blade or configured to be pulled into binding engagement by the teeth of a blade. Therefore, this provisional double patenting rejection should be withdrawn.

New Claim

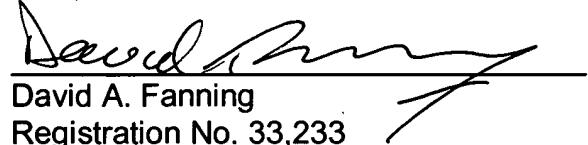
Applicant is adding with this amendment a new claim 28. That claim describes a woodworking machine with "a brake mechanism configured to stop the rotation of the blade if one of the dangerous conditions is detected, where the brake mechanism includes at least one brake pawl configured to pivot into the teeth of the blade around an axis generally perpendicular to the plane of the blade." Nothing in any cited reference teaches or suggests pivoting a brake pawl into the teeth of the blade around an axis generally perpendicular to the plane of the blade and therefore this claim should be allowed.

CONCLUSION

Applicant has addressed and overcome all the issues raised in the May 10, 2005 Office action and requests that the currently pending claims proceed to issuance. Please call the undersigned with any questions.

Respectfully submitted,

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Appendix

<u>Title</u>	<u>Serial No./ Publication No./ Patent No.</u>	<u>Filing Date/ Publication Date/ Issue Date</u>
Detection System For Power Equipment	09/929,426 2002-0017176-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Contact Detection System For Power Equipment	60/225,200	August 14, 2000
Apparatus And Method For Detecting Dangerous Conditions In Power Equipment	09/929,221 2002-0017336-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Apparatus And Method For Detecting Dangerous Conditions In Power Equipment	60/225,211	August 14, 2000
Firing Subsystem For Use In A Fast-Acting Safety System	09/929,240 2002-0020263-A1	August 13, 2001 February 21, 2002
Firing Subsystem For Use In A Fast-Acting Safety System	60/225,056	August 14, 2000
Spring-Biased Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	09/929,227 2002-0020271-A1	August 13, 2001 February 21, 2002
Spring-Biased Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	60/225,170	August 14, 2000
Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	09/929,241 2002-0017180-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	60/225,169	August 14, 2000
Retraction System For Use In Power Equipment	09/929,242 2002-0017181-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Retraction System For Use In Power Equipment	60/225,089	August 14, 2000
Safety Methods For Use In Power Equipment	10/984,643 2005-0066784-A1	November 8, 2004 March 31, 2005
Replaceable Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	09/929,236 2002-0020261-A1	August 13, 2001 February 21, 2002
Replaceable Brake Mechanism For Power Equipment	60/225,201	August 14, 2000
Brake Positioning System	09/929,244 2002-0017182-A1 6,857,345	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002 February 22, 2005
Brake Positioning System	60/225,212	August 14, 2000

<u>Title</u>	<u>Serial No./ Publication No./ Patent No.</u>	<u>Filing Date/ Publication Date/ Issue Date</u>
Brake Positioning System	11/061,162 2005-0139051-A1	February 18, 2005 June 30, 2005
Logic Control For Fast-Acting Safety System	09/929,237 2002-0020262-A1	August 13, 2001 February 21, 2002
Logic Control For Fast-Acting Safety System	60/225,059	August 14, 2000
Motion Detecting System For Use In A Safety System For Power Equipment	09/929,234 2002-0017178-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Motion Detecting System For Use In A Safety System For Power Equipment	60/225,094	August 14, 2000
Translation Stop For Use In Power Equipment	09/929,425 2002-0017175-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Translation Stop For Use In Power Equipment	60/225,210	August 14, 2000
Translation Stop For Use In Power Equipment	60/233,459	September 18, 2000
Cutting Tool Safety System	09/929,226 2002-0017183-A1 6,920,814	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002 July 26, 2005
Cutting Tool Safety System	11/190,111	July 25, 2005
Cutting Tool Safety System	60/225,206	August 14, 2000
Table Saw With Improved Safety System	09/929,235 2002-0017184-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Table Saw With Improved Safety System	60/225,058	August 14, 2000
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	09/929,238 2002-0017179-A1	August 13, 2001 February 14, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/225,057	August 14, 2000
Fast Acting Safety Stop	60/157,340	October 1, 1999
Safety Systems For Power Equipment	09/676,190	September 29, 2000
Fast-Acting Safety Stop (Taiwan)	143466	February 25, 2002
Fast-Acting Safety Stop	60/182,866	February 16, 2000
Safety Systems for Power Equipment (PCT)	PCT/US00/26812	September 29, 2000

<u>Title</u>	<u>Serial No./ Publication No./ Patent No.</u>	<u>Filing Date/ Publication Date/ Issue Date</u>
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	10/052,806 2002-0059855-A1 6,880,440	January 16, 2002 May 23, 2002 April 19, 2005
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/270,942	February 22, 2001
Contact Detection System For Power Equipment	10/053,390 2002-0069734-A1	January 16, 2002 June 13, 2002
Contact Detection System For Power Equipment	60/270,011	February 20, 2001
Power Saw With Improved Safety System	10/052,273 2002-0059853-A1 6,813,983	January 16, 2002 May 23, 2002 November 9, 2004
Power Saw With Improved Safety System	60/270,941	February 22, 2001
Table Saw With Improved Safety System	10/052,705 2002-0056350-A1	January 16, 2002 May 16, 2002
Table Saw With Improved Safety System	60/273,177	March 2, 2001
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	6,826,988 10/052,274 2002-0059854-A1	December 7, 2004 January 16, 2002 May 23, 2002
Miter Saw With Improved Safety System	60/273,178	March 2, 2001
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